

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1835.

Colonel Johnson recently visited Louisville, (Ky.)—and the democratic citizens of that place, although they had but a few hours notice of his expected arrival, got up a collation, of which between five and six hundred persons partook. After the health of "the Hero of the Thames" had been drunk with rapturous applause, Col. Johnson returned his thanks for the compliment in a few brief and pertinent remarks. He did not, he said, claim the honor of being the chief actor on that occasion; he had endeavored to perform, to the best of his ability, the duty allotted to him, as leader of the force which was principally engaged on that day; but vain would have been his utmost efforts without the aid of the brave men under his command, many of whom sealed their devotion to their country with their blood on the battle field of the Thames. He did not claim any peculiar merit for the part which he had taken in the late war; he had voted for it in Congress, and he felt bound to show to his constituents and the country that he was willing to bear a full share of the burthens and dangers imposed upon the country, by bearing his breast to the common enemy, and partaking in the dangers and toils of the war. In the evening he attended the theatre, by invitation from the Manager, and left there the next day, well pleased with the warmth of his reception.

Mr Brooks's Letters.—William Wordsworth's *Thoughtful Opinions*—and *N. Y. Albion*.—We are glad Mr Brooks took the trouble to visit that piling old poodle of the Lake school, Wordsworth, because it will in future save every American, who has any self-respect, or any regard for his country, from the disgraceful and indelible reproach of renewing such a dirty pilgrimage.

The old nincompoop had the presumption to give an *imprimatur* to the subject of the Presidency, and the political virtues of our people. He quite played the prophet, as we shall presently see; but his prophecy is only on a par with his poetry, patriotism, and philanthropy; and they are quite worthy of the aristocracy's pimp, pensioner and pauper; a pauper, for the government contributes to his support by a pension, which allows him to live at home, instead of a poor-house; a pimp, for he panders for the base passions for power and place, which sustain the aristocracy, and grind the poor to the dust.

But let us hear his arrogant and presumptuous, but paltry opinions of America and Americans, and the "prize of the presidency." He opines that there will be some ambitious demagogues that will seize this prize—

"Honestly if they can; but at any rate they will seize it, if they have to do even as Caesar did. I cannot believe (he added) your States will hold together.—You count too much upon the moderation and virtue of all mankind; for one man, who will demagogue much, can do infinite mischief where he can act upon a whole people who are in fact the whole government of the State." I told him (says Brooks) of our checks and balances, and all those bulwarks upon which we rely. The conversation then ran upon what he termed the utility of an aristocracy, that should in some degree concentrate wealth for the purpose of patronizing genius, and rearing up a society in which men of intellect and learning should live and flourish. I told him we must rely upon our mercantile wealth for all this; and then I pressed the question of, which was the better in the scale of human happiness, that the mass should flourish, as with us, or the few as in Britain. The mass, he contended, were happy here, and had enough to eat and wear.—"The aristocracy and gentry provided for all the poor." I shook my head, and only added, that the mass seemed made for other purposes than to eat, drink, and wear.

If such are the sentiments of such self-styled great men as the great Mr Wordsworth, what respect shall we pay to those of the paltry and insignificant Thompson?

How unfortunate that Lord Brougham should so distinctly differ with his old dotting Lake spaniel of the aristocracy, on the benevolence and propriety of their furnishing kennels and crumbs for those miserable dogs, the "mass" of mankind! Verily, we could weep as though we had "lost one of the Bourbons!"

The *N. Y. Albion* copies part of the letter from which we have made an extract, with the following commentary:—

"We have copied one of Mr Brooks's letters, describing his visit to Wordsworth, the poet, who resides at the lakes in Cumberland. Mr B. is, we believe, a native of Portland, but now travelling in England, and addressing frequent letters to a journal with which he is connected in that city. The *politics* of this gentleman we are obliged to score out."

We do not know on what score the editor "scores them out;" but we will do him the justice to believe that it is on the score of charity towards the fawning old doggerel, and respect and sympathy for that wretched horde of "paupers," which (as says the London Quarterly Review) compose one SIXTH PART of the whole population of Great Britain!

We have not done finally and eternally with William Wordsworth yet; but though we do not actually threaten—

A-la-mode Yankee Doodle

To "Frottole" the old poodle,

He may rely on this much,

Whether will he or will-he,

We'll retty a fresh touch,

At old SILLY BILLY.

"Unkind!"—The Bangor Advertiser paid his particular respects to the "Magdalen Asylum," but never noticed our "Parrot." Poor Poll!

"O! no he never mentioned her!"

UNKINDER.—He insinuates that "George Thompson" (the abolitionist) "is sundry matrons in the town of Glasgow!" We might well have mistaken him, then, for "the English government."

UNKINDEST.—He says that the "Hon. Daniel Webster was invited to partake of a public dinner with his friends in Portland, but declined on account of his haste to reach home. We do not admire this feeding of great men." How can men become "great" but by "feeding?" Would you have them live on air, like chameleons? The objection is, some of our great men already too much resemble these variegating varnishes, by taking their hue from every object they crawl upon.

The editors of the New York Mirror have received some poetical lines from Miss Pardo, addressed to N. P. Willis, which they promise to publish next week.

"Disputed Territory" in Maine.—The correspondent of the Courier states, under date of the 8th inst., that a battle royal was expected on the following day, between the directors of the Bangor house, and its lessee, Mr. Wood. The former being dissatisfied with the latter, ordered him to leave, which he refused to do, on the ground that he had not violated any portion of his contract. The directors then issued a manifesto against him, and placed it in the hands of the sheriff, with orders to take possession of the establishment.—Mr Wood refused to submit, and upon his informing the officer that he would blow out the first man's brains that attempted to invade his rights, he retired. The directors then commenced a civil suit for \$5,000, to which Mr Wood readily responded. In the mean time his boarders took up the subject, and sent an insulting and intimidating note to the chairman of the board of directors; this enraged them, and they immediately resolved to employ an armed force; this coming to Mr Wood's ears, he armed himself for resistance, and the 9th instant was the time when the expected battle would take place. The result we shall publish as soon as received. The difficulty originated in a letter published abroad, to Wood's disadvantage, wherein it was stated that his servants were inattentive, and that he had charged six cents for a sheet of paper. The general feeling, the correspondent of the Courier states, is in Mr Wood's favor.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The "Laws do not protect the sleeping," and liberty is the boon only of constant vigilance. If imprisonment for debt be an evil, those who have endured it and those who mean to avoid it, must wake from their slumbers, and prepare to enlist good men and true in their cause, to meet their foes in battle array at the next session of the Legislature.—The Hall of Legislation, not the 'Change, nor the street, nor the tap-room, nor the banquet table, nor the soda shop, nor the receptacles of clubs, chiques, caucuses, cabals, or conventicles, nor the prison limits, nor chimney corners or newspaper corners—not any of these, but the Hall of Legislation,—is the battle ground.

Master up your soldiers, and see that they are well drilled, and hold them, at the peril of certain disgrace, to the terms of their enlistment. N. B.—Don't enlist many lawyers—especially if they are old barristers, and in favor of old bar rules. They may possibly, in their dimness of vision and the infirmity of their mind, get into the wrong ranks, and fight against, instead of for you. We do not question their integrity—but we lament their infirmities!

A Snag? or Sawyer?—"The Token," says the New England Magazine, "has one advantage—and we presume the only one—over the rest of the annuals. It has appeared first, and earlier this year than usual. Why a Christmas and New-Year's present should be published in the middle of September we cannot guess. [Why to give the critics three months and a half to carp at it, to be sure. Fie! how foolish you are.] When the proper season shall arrive, will appear 'The Magnolia,' (a splendid title) edited by W. H. Herbert, Esq., author of 'The Brothers,' one of the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine. The illustrations are, we are told, very beautiful; and if a name can be an assurance of merit, its literary character, under the surveillance of Mr Herbert, will be very high."

[Why a Christmas and New Year's present should be puffed on the first of October, three months before it is printed and published, we can guess—can't you?]

An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs, (in consequence of the Senate's course, and particularly of Mr Webster's speech,) upon the Executive Patronage Bill. By a Whig of the Old School. Boston, Russell, Odiorne & Co.—1835; pp. 52."

We commend this sound, sensible, patriotic pamphlet to the serious, careful perusal of every supporter of the administration party; and hereby forbid, under penalty of conversion, every other party to peruse a single page. It is a most able and lucid exposition of the most important article of the constitution, drawing the plain and palpable line of demarcation between the Executive and Legislative power, and establishing metes and bounds, which every man can see, no man mistake, and none remove!

Mrs Wood's Benefit will take place this evening at the Tremont—a bachelor friend of ours thus breaks forth upon the occasion—

"Can we say anything to persuade all lovers of harmony to crowd into the Tremont Theatre this evening? Is not the bill attractive? Is not Mrs Wood the most delightful songstress in the world? Who can pour forth such a rich flood of melody as Mr Wood?"

"The Woods are vocal with sweet sounds"

"From the beautiful Woods
Breaths the full soul of music richly clear."

How cold and insensate must be that heart which is not charmed by such heavenly concord!"

A Correspondent under the signature of "THOMAS JEFFERSON," has sent us a communication in defence of Harvard University, which we have published upon our First Page as matter of comity. It will require more than he has said to satisfy the public of the propriety of its management, or its freedom from aristocratic influence—but we shall leave him to the hands of "A Democrat," who will make him repent, or we are much mistaken, that he has entered the arena.

The Worcester Senatorial Convention, held at Worcester on Thursday, nominated as candidates for the State Senate, Messrs Henry Prentiss, of Hubbardston; Joseph Thayer, of Uxbridge; John Spurr, of Charlton; Alexander DeWitt, of Oxford; Nathaniel Rand, of Lancaster, and John Boynton, of Templeton.

Honesty.—The Atlas treats the amendment moved on Saturday by Mr Rantoul, during the Warren Bridge debate, as serious, when it knows it was done to ridicule the claim set up of raising a state revenue from a highway.

Gen. Duff Green has announced his determination to remove from the city of Washington. The Telegraph is left in charge of Dr Edward R. Gibson.

Mr Graham will repeat his introductory lecture this evening—he is gaining public favor here, and from what we learn is deserving of it.

The Placide benefit is going on swimmingly in New York—it will equal Payne's or Knowles's.

Elections take place in Pennsylvania and Ohio to-day—and to-day and to-morrow in New Jersey.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

A Fatal Blow.—On Saturday afternoon, Capt William B. Cash, of the Ship Courier, brought up from New Bedford, by Deputy Marshal Gordon, was examined before His Honor Judge Davis, upon a charge of Murder, committed on the High Seas, upon Charles Edwards, Chief Mate of the Courier. On the 7th of February last, Capt Cash had an altercation with Edwards respecting the cabin boy, whom Edwards threatened to flog for lying. Capt Cash took the boy's part, and when Edwards attempted to put his threat into execution, he seized the ship's axe, and, throwing it at Edwards, struck him in the inner part of the thigh, near the groin. The force of the blow was such as to sever the flesh six inches in length, and to break the bone. The indisposition which necessarily followed from this severe and critical wound terminated in a fever, of which Edwards died on the 14th of March, having languished thirty-five days.

Mr. Bradford, for the defence, argued that from all the circumstances attending the throwing of the axe, there was no malice, either express or implied, in the sense which the law infers its presence.

The District Attorney admitted that the existence of the fever was favorable to the defendant, for had it been otherwise, and yet death ensued from the blow, the defendant's crime would have been the highest known to the law. The District Attorney not making objection to admitting Capt Cash to bail, the Court ordered him to give bonds in the sum of \$2,000, for his appearance for trial, before the Circuit Court, on the 15th instant.

Legislative.—The House made no progress in the Warren Bridge discussion yesterday. Mr Rantoul withdrew his amendment to erect toll-gates on Roxbury Neck, and other free avenues leading into the City, which he introduced merely for the purpose of illustrating the absurdity of Mr Kinnicut's amendment, to impose upon the Warren Bridge the onerous burthen of redeeming all the toll-bridges connected with the City. Mr Rantoul's amendment being withdrawn, the discussion upon Mr Kinnicut's amendment was resumed. To this amendment, it was objected, by Messrs Rantoul and Thompson, that it was virtually a proposition to re-consider the vote of Friday, on Mr Keyes' amendment, and as Mr Kinnicut voted in the minority on that question, it was not in order, or consistent with magnanimity, for him to attempt to procure a reversal of that decision, by an indirect manoeuvre. In the course of the debate, Mr Brooks, of Boston, observed, that he had written authority for stating, that all the leading proprietors of the different bridges were ready to sell their shares in them, at the average rate for which they have sold since the erection of the Warren Bridge, which, an account of the consequent depreciation of that species of stock, is estimated to be fifteen per cent. lower than the price it commanded prior to the building of that bridge. The House adjourned without taking the question.

The Militia Law.—Chapter 12, concerning the Militia, was passed to a third reading yesterday. The calling it up was the signal for a general charge upon our militia system. Every man's hand and voice was against it. It was said to be in a deplorable condition; rotten to the very core; defective in every particular; cumbersome; unmanageable; utterly useless; entirely destitute of every principle of effective military organization; unequal in its operation; an object for the finger of scorn to point at; had been destroyed by the irresistible weapon of ridicule; no member in the House could approve of it, nor could any five members agree upon any other; it was degraded beyond all power of redemption; it was not worth mending—not worth the new cloth it would take to patch it. In short, the system was declared to be "past all surgery." The House, therefore, came to the prudent conclusion not to meddle with it the present session, and though amendments upon amendments were successively offered, they were received with impatience, and rejected without hesitation.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Boston Post:—

Montpelier, Oct. 10, 1835.—After two ballots to-day for Governor, the General Assembly voted to adjourn till Tuesday next. The 6th ballot and 7th, to-day, was as follows:—Palmer (Antislavery) 104; Bradley (Jackson) 70; Paine (Whig) 47; scattering 5.

The House voted several times to-day for a Clerk without success. The 12 Antislavery Councillors are included in the 104. The 5 scattering votes are for Jennison, the acting governor.

An Intimation.—Mr Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, says—"I mean myself, if God spares me, and if industry, some talent, and much economy can effect it, to become also in due time a forefather, yea even one of the pilgrims to a race of native Bennetts, who, I hope, will yet do honor to their country sometime in the next century, when New York shall number ten millions of inhabitants."

The particular location of the Concord and Lowell Railroad is postponed until another spring.

Original Anecdote.—One of the young English noblemen, who had their names and titles inscribed the other day upon the records of our police office, related the following anecdote of their Sovereign, after a dinner which they partook at the house of Mr Bankhead, the British Charge d'Affairs, the day previous.

Whilst Duke of Clarence, and in the early part of his connexion with the celebrated Mrs Jordan, the actress, by whom he afterwards had a numerous family, he found himself so much in debt as to be compelled to make every possible retrenchment in his expenditure. Among other things, he thought of reducing the annuity which he allowed his mistress, and accordingly wrote her an affectionate note requesting her concurrence in an arrangement so essential to his convenience. At that time the playbills of Covent Garden Theatre, at which Mrs Jordan performed, contained the following notice, in a line at the bottom—"No money returned after the lifting of the curtain." Her answer to the Royal Duke's proposition was this line, cut off with her scissors, and enclosed in a blank envelope!—*N. York Sun.*

Effects of Steamboat Racing.—The late explosion on board the Commodore Perry, soon after leaving Detroit, was, we learn, owing to a race with another boat. Four lives were the forfeit of this fool-hardy experiment.

A large Anti-Abolition meeting has been held at Massillon, Ohio.

TO THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—No. 1.

It was my intention to have made a few remarks on the business now before the Legislature of this State, during its progress; but absence has prevented me from following these important labors; and I have not now time to learn what has been passed upon, or what is yet to be done, but through a hasty glance at the papers, I will venture to commend myself to a few general remarks, where I cannot fit upon some particular subjects. I take it for granted, that the object of this revision of our laws, is to simplify them, to make them more harmonious among themselves, and more conformable to the altered (and I hope improved) state of society.

This being admitted, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom, to seek, and expose the sources of discord among them; if not with the hope of preventing immediately the flow of similar evils from those sources, at least with a view, however distant, to substantial improvement. For I am one of those prudent Radicals, who believe that it is wiser to endure a little evil, while it is applied to the remedy of empirical remedies; or what is worse still, confirming, and sanctifying palliatives.

Odious as the word Radical is, to the ears of certain politicians, I would indulge in the hope, that a majority of this people have the courage to look at the root of all our political evils. There is a wide difference between a radical inspection, and a violent radical remedy. The surgeon who would fear to probe a wound to the bottom, and content himself with topical, and superficial appliances, would probably leave behind the seeds of gangrene and corruption.

There is a class of politicians called in Europe Conservatives, who have such a holy horror for every innovation, that it may be wondered how they can consent to change even their linen; yet every thing is changing in the moral, as well as in the physical world; and it was a saying of Locke, I believe, that he who abstains from new remedies, must submit to old disorders. And again by somebody else,—that the reform which removes abuses, prevents the revolution that reverts them. In fact, where is the use of teaching and preaching; of studying, analyzing, and comparing, if we are never to change? The times change, and we must change with them. No Christian will say, that it was not good to change from Paganism to Christianity. And no Protestant will admit, that the change from Popery to Protestantism was an evil: And no American will dare openly to say, that we ought never to have separated from our mother country, and changed our form of government.

Now will any reasonable man, who believes in the progressive state of society; or even in the efficacy of education, contend that we have arrived at the farthest bounds of human perfection, and civil government? Can any one imagine, that laws and usages which were well adapted to the habits of one state of society, will work equally well in a state of society quite different in many respects? Would any sensible man wish to see enforced the blue laws of Connecticut; or many of our own proscriptive laws, against Quakers and witches? Yet all these laws were once thought salutary. The grossness of the recommendations of antiquity; which is enough in the eyes of some persons, to authorize the incorporation of the whole Mosaic Code into our own statutes; and to rule this nation by the Bible alone.

The want of knowledge in moral philosophy, applied to legislation, may be the cause of the great recommendation of antiquity; which is enough in the eyes of some persons, to authorize the incorporation of the whole Mosaic Code into our own statutes; and to rule this nation by the Bible alone. The dread of useful innovation is increased by the imprudent cry of industry, or innovation in religion; for zealous sectarians are very apt to consider all who differ from them as infidels. Yet without the liberty which they now deny to others—that of doubting the truth of ancient dogmas, they themselves would have remained in what they call damnable error. Judicious scepticism is the only practical route to important truth. Cicero, the declared enemy of all sophistry, said: "When the powers of reason, employed in the investigation of causes and effects shall have been exercised to their fullest extent, the consequence will be, a wonderful harmony and union of all science, and all philosophy." To this end it may be hoped, that the power of reason may be allowed to correct political, moral and religious sophistry, for the great good of our country. To this end it may be earnestly hoped, that the free spirit of investigation, which is now so evident in the old world, may also pervade, unobstructed, this new world, which would seem to be its proper domain. The bold spirits of the age seem disposed to shake off the trammels, and burst through the narrow limits, in which they have been so long confined by interested error. The subtleties of sophistry must give way to the conquering spirit of truth, because the same mighty power, which is called into action upon specious fraud, is now at work in aid of better and more holy purposes. Interest is that great power, that is not already on the side of truth, it will soon be so; that, as soon as the greatest, and best worldly interest of the great numbers shall be well understood by themselves. They, with this best interest before them, will be the best and only safe exponents of political truth. The people are discovering daily, that truth is their best, nay their only friend. They have learnt also, that her triumph depends on time. To this end it may be hoped, that the great numbers, who also rejoice that the worldly interest of the greatest numbers, will prove the best foundation for social morality.

FRANKLIN.

Delightful Dish.—An apple pie of apples, boiled and mashed, and mixed with flour of ground corn cobs, left to ferment till sour, is strongly recommended in the Litchfield (Conn.) Inquirer, as the best food for fattening hogs.

Samuel Whitmarsh, formerly a highly respectable merchant tailor in Broadway, N. Y., and now a grower of silk worms in Northampton, has sailed to Europe to see how they manage the mulberry nurseries in Italy.—Good—"a stitch in time saves nine."

Geo. W. Pierce, Esq. of this city, has been appointed Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State—vice Hon. John Fairfield, resigned.—*Portland Argus.*

The Mobile Register states that \$400,000 of the Montgomery Railroad was promptly subscribed in that city. After the closing of the books the scrip was sold at an advance of ten per cent.

Within the last fifty years, probably more than twelve million copies of Webster's Spelling Book have been actually and absolutely "used up" by the children and youth.

Facetious Chambermaid.—"Tell your mistress that I have torn the curtain," said a gentleman to a punning domestic of his lodging-house. "Very well, sir; mistress will put it down as rent."

Harper, the elder, has gone to England to see the *literati*.

FRANKLIN LECTURES.—The Fifth course of these Lectures will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2d, at the Music Hall.

Introductory Lecture by Hon. Francis Baylies. The present Course will consist of not less than Fifteen Lectures, on various objects of Scientific, Economical and Literary interest, by gentlemen who will not fail to render them respectively entertaining and instructive.

The Lectures will commence on each evening at 7 o'clock, and similar regulations will be observed relative to the admission of minors, and for the promotion of punctuality and the prevention of disturbance of every kind during the exercises to those which proved to be so effectual and satisfactory the last winter.

Season Tickets, for Ladies or Gentlemen at 50 cents each, may be obtained at the following places—J. B. Flint, 15 Green St.—Lewis G. Pray, 155 Washington St.—Enoch Cobb, 75 Tremont St.—Timothy Claxon, 33 Cornhill—Elijah Cobb, 29 Ind. Market St.—P. H. Hilditch, 100 Broadway—M. Tombs, 14 Allen St.—John Ford, Mercantile Journal—William Brigham, 33 Court St.—Francis Brown, 46 Leverett St.—Charles D. Strong, 62 Cornhill, and of the Treasurer, No 6 Washington St. J. B. FLINT, Chairman.

DAVID KINBALL, Sec'y.

CARD.—ELIJAH TRASK, tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Members of the several Fire Departments of this City, and adjacent towns, and also to his numerous Friends, for their spirited exertions and timely aid in saving his property from Fire on Saturday Evening last. 103

WARD 4.—The Democratic Citizens of Ward 4, friendly to regular nominations of the Party are requested One and All, to assemble at Concert Hall on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of choosing a Ward Committee, and to adopt measures for the election of the Ward representatives to the ensuing elections. It is hoped every true Democrat will attend. 103

Per order of the County Committee.

THE MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON Artillery Co. are requested to meet at the Gun House, on Tuesday Evening, 13th inst. at 7 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the Company.

Per order of the Commander.

THOMAS BLAKE, Clerk.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—The First Free Congregational Church will hold services and religious meetings during the week, at Congress Hall, (formerly Julien) corner of Congress and Milk streets. Preaching every evening in the week, by Rev Mr Mann, of Greenwich, Ct, at half past 7 o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting commencing at half past 6 o'clock. Those who are friendly to the cause of evangelical religion are invited to attend. 106

SOUL OF SOLDIER! ATTENTION!—The Soul of Soldierly will meet at their Army, for drill and the choice of a Committee of Arrangements, for their approaching Anniversary, on Wednesday Evening, the 14th inst, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

A meeting will also be held on the 21st inst. for drill and business, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The honorary and active members are requested to give their punctual attendance. Per Order.

JOHN GREEN, Jr. Commander.

A. W. Coles, Clerk.

N. B. Anniversary on the 20th inst. 3t 102

GRAHAM'S LECTURES.—At the request of a Committee appointed by his auditors at the close of his Lectures on Friday Evening, Mr Graham will repeat his introductory lecture, at Boylston Hall, 17 This evening, 23 commencing at 7 o'clock. Admittance free. 102

A CARD.—The members of the Suffolk Bar respectfully invite their Professional Brethren who may be in the city—the Judges of Justice—the Lieutenant Governor and Council, and Members of the Legislature—the President and Faculty of Harvard College—the Dean and Faculty of the Divinity School—the Officers and Students of the Law School in Cambridge, and all Students at Law—the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk—the Marshal of the United States for this District, and the Clerks of the District Courts—the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council—the Rector and Clergy, and the Medical Faculty of the City of Boston, to attend the delivery of an Address by the Hon Judge Story, on the Life and Professional services of the late Chief Justice Marshall, at the Odeon, on Thursday, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock.

The members of the profession will assemble at the Supreme Court Room at 11 o'clock.

Seats will be reserved at the Odeon for the other gentlemen invited.

By order, JAMES T. AUSTIN, President.

EDWARD BLAKE, Sec'y. eopt15 109

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—At AMORY HALL, Mr JONES, who gave a course of Lectures at the centre of the close of the last winter, on the science of Phrenology, has engaged the elegantly finished Hall, at the corner of Washington and West streets, where he will be happy to give another course of ten or twelve Lectures, should his friends and the public favor him with their patronage. The Lectures will be given on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings of each week, commencing on Monday Evening, the 12th inst, at half past seven. Tickets for the course, may be had at several of the principal Bookstores.—Price, \$3, for a ticket admitting a gentleman and lady—additional ladies admitted at \$1. Admission for the evening 25 cts. each.

P. S. The Lectures of Mr J. being entirely extempore and illustrated by facts collected from time to time, by a constant and exclusive devotion to his science, will be essentially different from those given the last season. The work on Phrenology, which he has in press, will be delayed a few weeks on account of the late fire. eopt5 105

MARRIED.

In this city, on Sunday evening, by Rev Mr Dean, Robert E. Newman to Miss Abigail, fifth daughter of the late Oliver Davis.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev Mr Stow, John Taylor Gilman Leach, M. D., of Lowell, to Mrs Orissa B. Foster, of Roxford, Mass.

On Saturday morning, by Rev Mr Dean, George Lane to Miss Sarah Lane.

On Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Taylor, Joseph C. Wheeler to Miss Joanna N. Jennings.

In South Boston, by Rev Mr Fairchild, Caleb H. Clapp to Miss Margaret J. King.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday evening, October 10, Hannah V. Nash, 25.

Capt Thomas Poyd, of Wiscasset, Me. 27.

On Saturday, Oct 10, Lucy Ann, child of Amos Clark, 4 yrs and 4 mos.

In Medford, 5th instant, Edward Brown, formerly of this city, 21.

In Gloucester, Abigail M. wife of John J. Stratton, of Boston, 31.

In Canton, on Thursday last, Alonzo Foster, only son of A. F. and Mrs Sally Snel, 15 yrs.

In Northboro, N. H. Oct 8, Wm P. Coolidge, 26.

IMPORTATIONS.

LEGHORN.—Brig Haleyen—300 bales rags—2 cases citron—1900 marble tiles—25 boxes marble—1 case unwrought marble—200 bales paper—1 box macaroni—1 case soap—17 cases of hardware—2 cases of a new kind of paintings—1 do pictures—1 case mdz—1 do marble work—1 scagliola table.

HAVANA.—Brig Moro—362 hhds, 9 cts, 1 brls molasse—7½ hhds sugar—8 half hhds cigars.

MATANZAS.—Brig Duane—128 boxes sugar—3 do sweet-meats.

Brig Ororo.—200 boxes sugar—110 hhds 2 brls molasses.

CUMBERLAND, NS.—Sch Martha Grace—110 tons grindstones. Sch Lombard—85 tons grindstones.

PARSBORO.—Sch Rachel—80 tons plaster.

ST JOHNS, NB.—Sch Boxer—30 tons plaster—2 boxes maple sugar—3 do blacking—2 hhds potatoes—5 empty hh pipes—60 punctoons, 2 hhds boxes—1 ton junk.

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1835.

MONDAY, Oct 12. ARRIVED.

Brig Duan, Holmes, (late Davison, remained) Matanzas 29th ult. Spoke 7th inst, lat 39, lon 70½, ship Riohito, hence, for Havana.

Brig Moro, Stevens, Havana 23d ult. Spoke 8th, lat 41, lon 71½, brig Old Colony, Lisbon 30, for New York.

